





## Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA,  
LIMITED,  
DISPENSING CHEMISTS, &c.

CHEMISTS AND AERATED WATER  
MANUFACTURERS.

A REFRESHING WHOLESOME DRINK.

DAKIN'S  
LEMON SQUASH.  
A VERITABLE LEMON SQUASH  
AERATED, COOLING, THIRST  
QUENCHING.

PER DOZEN 50 CENTS.

(Telephone No. 602)

No. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
Hongkong, 4th May, 1891.



A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.  
(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.)  
HONGKONG.

WE invite attention to the following old  
lauded Brands, all of which are of ex-  
cellent quality and good value for the money.  
The same being specially selected by our  
London House, and bought direct from the most  
noted Shippers, are imported in wood and bottled  
by ourselves, thus enabling us to supply the  
best goods at moderate prices.

In ordering it is only necessary to state  
the name and quantity of Wine or Spirit wanted,  
and initial letter for quality desired.

Orders through Local Post or by Telegram  
receive prompt attention.

PORTS. (For Invalids and general use.)

Per Case. Per Doz.

A. Alto Douro, good quality, \$10 \$1.00

B. Vintage, Superior quality, 12 1.10

C. Fine Old Vintage, superior 12 1.25

D. Very Fine Old Vintage, extra 12 1.50

(Old Blend) 12 1.50

SHERRIES.

A. Delicate Pale Dry, dinner 6 0.50

B. Superior Pale Dry, dinner 6 0.75

C. Manzanilla, Pale Natural 12 1.00

Sherry, White Capsule, 12 1.00

CC. Superior Old Dry, Pale 12 1.00

Natural Sherry, Red Seal 12 1.00

Very Superior Old Dry, 12 1.00

choice old wine, 12 1.00

White Seal Capsule, 12 1.00

E. Extra Superior Old Pale 12 1.00

Dry, very finest quality, 12 1.00

Black Seal Capsule (Old 12 1.00

Blend) 12 1.00

CLARETS.

A. Superior Breakfast Claret, 4 0.40

Red Capsule, 4 0.40

B. St. Estephe, Red Capsule, 4 0.50

C. St. Julien, Red Capsule, 4 0.50

D. La Rose, Red Capsule, 4 0.50

BRANDY.

A. Hennessy's Old Pale, Red 12 1.10

Capsule, 12 1.10

B. Superior Very Old Cognac, 12 1.25

Red Capsule, 12 1.25

C. Very Old Liqueur Cognac, 12 1.50

Red Capsule, 12 1.50

D. Hennessy's Finest Very Old 12 2.00

Liqueur Cognac, 12 2.00

Vintage, Red Capsule, 12 2.00

SCOTCH WHISKY.

A. Thorne's Blend, White Cap- 8 0.75

sule, 8 0.75

B. Watson's Glenorchy Mellow 8 0.75

Blend, White Capsule with 8 0.75

Name and Trade Mark, 8 0.75

C. Watson's Abolour-Glenlivet, 8 0.75

Red Capsule, with Name and 8 0.75

Trade Mark, 8 0.75

D. Watson's H. K. D. Blend of 10 1.00

the Finest Scotch Malt 10 1.00

Whiskies, Violet Capsule, 10 1.00

E. Watson's Very Old Liqueur 12 1.10

Scotch Whisky, Gold Capsule, 12 1.10

IRISH WHISKY.

A. John Jameson's Old, Green 8 0.75

Capsule, 8 0.75

B. John Jameson's Fine Old, 10 1.00

Green Capsule, 10 1.00

C. John Jameson's Very Fine 12 1.10

Old, Green Capsule, 12 1.10

GENUINE BOURBON WHISKY,

fine old, Red Capsule, with Name, 10 1.00

GIN.

A. Fine Old Tom, White Capsule, 4 0.40

B. Fine Old Tom, White Capsule, 4 0.40

C. Fine A. V. H. Geneva, 4 0.50

RUM.

A. Fine Old Jamaica, Violet 12 1.00

Capsule, 12 1.00

B. Good Leeward Island, 12 1.00

per Gallon.

LIQUEURS.

A. Benedictine, 12 1.00

B. Maraschino, 12 1.00

C. Herrington's Cherry Cordial, 12 1.00

D. Chartreuse, 12 1.00

Dr. Slegert's Angostura, 12 1.00

Bitters, &c.

DEATH.

On the 16th May, at Nice, the Rev. VINCENT

JOHN STANTON, formerly British Chaplain of

Victoria, Hongkong, and late Rector of Hales-

worth, Suffolk, and Rural Dean, in the 74th year

of his age.

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1891.

## THE KESWICK BILL.

It is an indisputable fact that there has  
never been a Bill introduced in our  
Legislative Council, or indeed in the  
British House of Commons (the Age of  
Consent Bill, of course, at all times  
excepted) that would in its results affect  
local interests so vitally as world  
Mr. Keswick's Share Bill. If it once  
became law; and on the same  
contention it may safely be said that no  
measure has ever before been the means

of raising the amount of discussion, and  
produced as many arguments *pro and con*,  
nor has any local legislator ever caused  
to much stir by any action, as has the  
representative of Ewlo in his novel capacity  
as a law maker. There are many things  
to be learned from the debates that have  
been carried on in this now notorious  
Bill, but none are more instructive, and at  
the same time amusing, than the many  
instances of crass ignorance displayed by  
the legal luminaries engaged in the  
controversy, and to which we shall allude  
later on. Mr. JOHN JOSEPH FRANCIS, Q.C.,  
is nothing—in our eyes at all events—if he  
is not a lawyer, and we will see later on  
how he fared in his professional capacity.  
The curse of England and the  
English speaking race is not only  
that in many instances it is priest-ridden  
but worse still that it is lawyer-ridden. If  
we required any examples by way of  
illustration we would needs but cast our  
eye around, and chronicle the doings of  
several local twin-brothers to the devil,  
but of course they are so contemptible  
and so far beneath the scope of our  
present argument that they are passed by.  
However, it requires a lawyer to  
understand English law (we beg the  
profession's pardon; it takes a dozen, a  
score, nay, a hundred of the average  
lawyers to master even the simplest point  
of common and double the number to  
master those of intricate English law—for  
no one lawyer with whom we have had  
the misfortune to come in contact, ever  
understood a title of it). Our noble  
Constitution is made up of acts repealing  
acts repealing acts, and so on *ad infinitum*,  
and so monstrously unwieldy has the  
system become, and so powerful have its  
origins, up-holders, expounders and  
satellites grown, that they command a  
preponderating influence in Parliament  
and can crush any honest endeavor to  
make legal formalities intelligible, work-  
able or cheap.

A curious instance in corroboration of  
our contention that a lawyer in some  
quarters may be considered clever, may not  
really know more of law than is necessary  
to keep him warm, occurred in the recent  
debate in Council on the Share Bill. Mr.  
FRANCIS referred to the repeal of an Act of  
George II called the "Stock Jobbing Act,"  
and Mr. KESWICK in reply said "I should like  
to ask the Acting Attorney General whether  
that Bill was repealed. In the  
repealing it was made operative in this  
Colony. I should not be surprised to find  
that the act of repeal never applied to this  
Colony, and at the present moment those  
Transactions in shares which I desire to put  
a stop to are after all illegal, and the people  
who make them liable to prosecution." Now  
here was a most simple question, but  
one which Mr. KESWICK—if he  
possessed even a rudimentary knowledge  
of the form of Government adopted in  
Crown Colonies need never have asked,  
unless he did ask it with the intention of  
testing the legal acumen of the Acting  
Attorney General. Nevertheless here was  
the glove thrown down to the lawyers. It  
was not taken up, nor was the challenge  
replied to, and so far as we may judge  
Mr. KESWICK scored, inasmuch as the  
official applied to was ignorant of the  
point. It does seem strange to a non-  
legal mind that those who are supposed  
to be in a position to gauge the Bill  
from a legal standpoint should be unable  
to say whether an Ordinance that was in  
force thirty one years ago, is or is not in  
force to-day. To turn to other points in  
Mr. FRANCIS' interesting address—for  
Francis' interest undoubtedly was notwith-  
standing that it was not an altogether well  
sustained effort of special pleading the  
learned Q.C. instanced the "Companies'  
Act." We suppose by this was meant the  
Limited Liability Act of 1862. Now it is a  
fact that there has been passed, or is now  
under consideration, a measure called The  
Companies' Act (1862) Amendment Bill.  
The Companies' Act of 1862 has produced  
an epoch of such deliberate swindling that  
a year or two ago the home Government  
stepped in and increased the cost of  
launching companies on the public by  
nearly one hundred per cent. The Limited  
Liabilities Act is an affair of comparatively  
recent years, but it has much to answer  
for. It has changed members of the once  
unbuyable aristocracy and of the House of  
Commons into monetary charlatans, who  
prostitute their titles or their M.P. ships  
to the commonest member of the *gens*  
promoter. Millions have been subscribed  
on the strength of grand names, and when  
the inevitable smash comes the public  
finds the "Swell" has "ratted" just  
before liquidation became compulsory,  
and the last cheque drawn upon a  
vanishing Bank balance was for Directors'  
fees. Some drastic amendment of the  
Company's Act of 1862 is required, as the  
weak points of that famous measure  
have now become familiar with everyone  
connected with the forming or floating of  
Companies.

In this strain we answer Mr. FRANCIS'  
remarks on the brilliant results that have

followed the Companies Act of 1862, though  
what that Act, which authorizes people to  
band together in pursuit of enterprise, has  
to do with the insertion or non-insertion of  
share numbers in forward contracts, is a  
legal flight we are unable to follow. Mr.  
FRANCIS draws attention to what the  
Companies Act of 1862 has done in the  
way of good, we draw attention to what  
it has done in the way of bad, and the  
Companies Act (1862) Amendment Bill is  
a sufficient comment on the good and bad  
of the original measure. Mr. FRANCIS  
says that Mr. KESWICK's bill, if passed,  
will not in the least interfere with specula-  
tion, that gambling and speculation will  
go on the same, and that it will not in  
the least degree check, much less stop,  
the evils of which complaint is made, but  
that is one of the many rotten  
arguments adduced by the Q. C. when  
many better, squander, and far more logical  
were at hand for the advancement of his  
object. We go second to none in our  
desire and endeavor to cleanse local  
share-dealing transactions, but we once  
and for all maintain that Mr. KESWICK's  
Bill in its present form will not have the  
desired effect—the remedy lies more with  
the individual members of the Share  
Brokers' Association, or by a combined  
effort on the part of that body, than with any  
legislative measure that can be introduced.

But for argument's sake let us continue  
this contention and ask—What then has the  
Share-brokers Association to dread from  
the passage of the Bill? By opposing it  
they show that what they do fear is a  
diminution of their brokerages, and yet  
through the mouth of their Counsel  
they say that the bill will not in the  
least interfere with speculation, and  
if it does not interfere with speculation  
it cannot therefore interfere with their  
brokerages. This is consistency with a  
vengeance! Mr. FRANCIS says it is not the  
short-sellers who ruin themselves or who  
cause the ruin of others, and quotes the  
case of a man who has been ruined by  
short-selling and is now in the Bankruptcy  
Court. Again, consistency, thy name is J.J.F.  
The persons, says Mr. FRANCIS, who are  
ruined are not those who are selling for  
the fall but those who have bought shares  
for the rise. This is a legal quibble, but  
at the same time it must be admitted that  
it is perfectly correct. The man who sells  
short does not, if he has his wits about him,  
do so on a rising market. If he does, to  
follow Mr. FRANCIS' illustration, he lands in  
the Bankruptcy Court. Wreckers are men  
who control a certain number of shares,  
which they plant out on time, not necessarily  
all for delivery on a particular settling day  
—that would suit their book at all; they  
sell forward so many shares for delivery  
this month, so many for delivery the next,  
and so on; and by this means they may  
sell three and four times more than their  
actual holding and never be caught,  
because when the time comes for  
delivery of the first lot, the buyers—  
mostly weak men who rely upon borrowed  
money—may be alarmed at the steady  
decline in values, may be unable to finance  
their purchases, or may think it wisest  
to cut their loss, and so the shares fall back  
into the hands of the "wrecker" more or  
less at his own price. Mr. FRANCIS is  
quite right, it is not the short seller who is  
ruined, it is the man who buys against the  
short seller who loses his money, if the  
phraseology is intelligible. History  
repeats itself, and this saying is absolutely  
true, for not only does the same combina-  
tion of circumstances and conditions run  
again and again, but the effects and conse-  
quence of every such combination have  
the same character and tendency, if not  
always in the same form, and they usually  
follow the same process of evolution or  
order of occurrence. A day then comes  
when the long suffering masses lose  
patience, and, laying their misery at the  
door of their rulers, apply the precept  
inscribed on the tomb of Bradshaw, one of  
the illustrious founders of the English com-  
monwealth, "Rebellion to Tyrants is  
obedience to God." People were never  
yet made moral by Act of Parliament,  
they do not want to be moral  
themselves, or to repeal the Stock  
Jobbing Act of George II, which  
prevented persons of fortune and dispo-  
sition of stocks or other securities of which  
they were not possessed. We firmly  
contend, however, that the secret  
of successful legislation is to make laws in  
accordance with the conditions of the  
people whom it is sought to govern, and  
we are just as firmly of the opinion that  
Mr. KESWICK's Bill has done all the good  
that it is ever likely to, viz: that it will be  
the means of introducing reforms in  
financial affairs such as would never have  
been dreamed about had he not  
introduced this measure. But, on the  
other hand, to be thoroughly consistent  
we should remove the embargo altogether,  
by repealing the Gambling Acts, and  
making the law equal for all classes.  
Glaring inequality in its incidence com-  
pels legislation, and so long as stocks and  
shares go up and down individuals will be

found who will make a "book" on the  
event. It is undoubted that legislation is  
now being seriously directed towards  
correcting those evils which are caused  
by over speculation, as witness "Pigs in  
Parliament," by which it is sought to restrict  
gambling in Iron Warrants in the same  
way that Mr. KESWICK proposes to restrict  
gambling in shares, by insertion of the  
warrant numbers in forward contracts.  
In his address before the Chamber of  
Commerce Mr. FRANCIS called attention to  
the crude and incomplete wording of Mr.  
KESWICK's Bill. He said it imposed a  
penalty for inserting false numbers, but it  
did not define false numbers, and it did  
not make it a misdemeanor to insert the  
numbers of shares of which the seller  
had not possession or control. Again there  
was no provision in this Bill that it  
shall be unlawful to tender any other  
shares except those mentioned in the  
contract. Doubtless Mr. KESWICK will  
hasten to apologise (he has some aptitude  
that way) for his want of legal training,  
and assure the learned gentleman that  
what was good enough for the British  
House of Parliament seemed good enough  
for him, and that imperfections in a Bill  
which he merely copied should not be laid  
at his door. We all know the saying that  
lawyers, or at least those of the profession  
who are lawyers, can drive a coach and  
four through any Act of Parliament, and  
it would be strange indeed if they could  
not, while acts are framed by lawyers, for  
if they made them perfect the lawyer's  
occupation—like that of good old honest  
Othello—would be gone, and the world  
would be ruled by common sense instead  
of by windy argument. Mr. FRANCIS  
says there is no doubt the amount of  
confusion, trouble, and delay that will be  
caused to legitimate share business will be  
very great if this Ordinance is passed, and  
we quite agree with him, but all the same  
this, on his part, was simply an assertion  
without proof, and we fear Mr. FRANCIS  
must have been retained without refreshers  
to any great amount, and so ambled along  
at his own pace. Be Mr. KESWICK's Bill  
what it will—the gist of it seems to us to  
amount to this: If a man buys a horse  
for the hunting season, say a bay, and  
when the time comes for delivery, a bay,  
which is not the bay contracted for, but  
one which is guaranteed to be in every  
respect equal, is tendered, the buyer  
can refuse to take delivery and sue for  
damages. It empowers the duped one  
to prosecute, but does it make the horse-  
dealing market any the purer? We very  
much doubt it, and so we do as regards  
Mr. KESWICK's Bill. Of course if a seller  
states certain numbers, it might produce  
confusion, trouble, and delay, and the  
ultimate result would be exactly on all  
four with the case of the horse-dealer.  
And Mr. FRANCIS contends that the Bill  
will do substantial mischief by tying the  
hands of many honest and respectable  
dealers, and will place an impediment  
in the way of honest and straight-  
forward business. The Bill is intended  
to tie the hands of dealers, whether  
they be honest and respectable or the  
reverse, but it certainly is not intended  
to, nor would it, place impediments in  
the way of honest and straightforward  
business, and neither at the same time  
should it be passed to the detriment of  
genuine business men. Mr. FRANCIS  
admits that there is a great deal of  
business that is not honest and straight-  
forward, and thinking the true remedy will  
be found by making his clients, the Share  
Brokers' Association, honest by Act of  
Parliament. This is a big order, but the  
remedy lies with the brokers themselves.  
He says one of the greatest evils is that  
many men who call themselves brokers are  
also jobbers and dealers, and he is anxious  
that Government should assist in purifying  
the profession by compelling every broker to  
take out a license, and undertake on oath  
not to act as a jobber. Such a measure  
would be a far more drastic remedy than  
anything contemplated by Mr. KESWICK's  
Bill, but at the same time it would enable  
the public to distinguish the wheat from  
the chaff, and were it not known that the  
Brokerage body is a varied one it would  
look like a severe reflection upon the men  
who are up in arms and retain Mr. FRANCIS  
as their champion to oppose the passing of  
an Act which they say would not in the  
least interfere with gambling and specula-  
tion. This surely is the erroneous conten-  
tion of their counsel. The only inference  
to be drawn from Mr. FRANCIS' remarks  
is that the blight, which has done great  
injury to a large portion of the community,  
has been fostered by the very men who  
have retained him to plead against the  
second reading of what Mr. KESWICK  
calls his exceedingly modest Bill. There  
is another objection to Mr. KESWICK's  
Bill, and it is a grave one, which may lead  
to withdrawal or defeat. It interferes with  
freedom of contract, although this issue  
seems to have attracted least discussion,  
perhaps because people imagine the  
law of contracts needs reform. How-  
ever, should Mr. KESWICK's maiden  
effort at legislation produce any measure  
that would tend to clear the atmosphere  
of shady share transactions, it would no  
doubt answer that gentleman's most  
sanguine expectations, and meet with his  
approval and support. And moreover,  
the honorable gentleman would gain not  
only *hodi* from it, but the thanks of the  
entire community.

## TELEGRAMS.

## EUROPEAN POLITICS.

LONDON, June 19th.  
A French Squadron will shortly visit  
Constant. The proposed visit is regarded as  
being of political importance.

## GREAT BRITAIN AND PORTUGAL.

June 19th.  
The African Convention now signed largely  
extends the British sphere in Mozambique and  
also on the right bank of the Shire. Portuguese  
territory is extended to the north of the Zambezi.

## THE LONDON BUS-MEN.

June 19th.  
The strike of the London Omnibus men is  
over, they having accepted the proffered wages  
with a limit to work of twelve hours per diem.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The *Slam Gazette* of the 13th inst. says that a  
Russian Ambassador was expected there in the  
course of the next two weeks.

The returns of the number of visitors to the City  
Hall Museum for the week ending June 21st, are:  
—Europeans 162, Chinese 2,072, total 2,234.

It is notified in Saturday's *Gazette* that Dr.  
Cantile, Dr. Ho Ka, and Mr. N. J. Edsall have  
been re-appointed members of the Sanitary  
Board by the Acting Governor.

Owing to the delay in the arrival of the P. & O.  
steamship *Anona*, Mr. George Mill will not  
open with his theatrical company at the City  
Hall until Thursday.

We understand that Mr. Yu Shi Wan, of  
Supreme Court celebrity, has been appointed by  
the Viceroy of Hankin as Foreign Secretary in  
the settlement of the Wu-sueh riot claims.

The new Provincial Treasurer of Canton has  
been detained in the North on account of the  
troubles on the Yangtze, but he is expected to  
arrive at Canton in the course of the present  
week.

An Emergency Convocation of Cathay Chapter,  
No. 1165, will be held in Freemasons' Hall,  
Zeland Street, on Monday, the 29th inst., at  
8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting companions  
are cordially invited.

The Opium Farmer had good success at the  
Magistrate's today. Fines of \$20, \$25, and  
a large number of smaller amounts were paid by  
the bold bad smugglers and illicit dealers.  
Smuggling pays well—to some people.

We are glad to learn that Mr. Willard has  
declined to reduce the price of his season tickets  
to \$24. This is a most sensible move and one  
that will be thoroughly appreciated by the public.  
We do not doubt the pucky and enterprising  
Manager will meet with the success that he  
deserves.

WEATHER permitting, the Band of the A. & S.  
Highlanders will play the following programme  
in the Public Gardens, this evening, from 8.30  
to 10 p.m.:—

Overture, "Zanzibar" (Alber)  
March, "The Chinese" (Muller)  
Selection, "The Chinese" (Muller)  
Cornet Solo, "The Star Land" (Cowell)  
Selection, "The Star Land" (Cowell)  
Selection, "The Star Land" (Cowell)

FIFTY thousand persons, says a St. Petersburg  
correspondent, will be sent from Russia to  
Siberia as soon as the weather permits. One-  
third of this number consists of political pri-  
soners, criminals, and escaped convicts, the  
remainder of their wives and families, who have  
voluntarily offered to accompany their relations  
into exile.

A QUIETNESS Celestial, in possession of a set of  
skeleton keys and picklocks, was introduced to  
Mr. Wise in the Police Court to-day, and asked  
to explain. He said he had read in the *Govern-  
ment Gazette* how the Council had put up with  
votes for 200 Cabbie's lock, and if that was not  
a direct challenge he would like to—  
"Five dollars on every day's next case."

It is reported by the *Pingang Gazette* that more  
than one Chinese firm there is in serious  
difficulties owing to the fall in price of Achern  
pepper. It appears that they have advanced  
several thousands of dollars on the produce at  
the rate of \$12 a picul and the price has now  
gone down to as low as \$8 to \$9.

YESTERDAY morning a crowd went to a boarding  
house down west and respectfully requested the  
sum of \$10, as they wanted to honour the  
Festival of the Dragon. Being refused, they  
began to make a disturbance, and two of them  
had to be arrested by the police. On appearing  
in Court to-day they said one of them had been  
employed at the house, and wanted his wages.  
They were sent up for three weeks.

THE Band of the A. & S. Highlanders will play  
the following programme at the Officers' Mess  
to-morrow evening, commencing at 8 p.m.:—

Overture, "The Cavalry" (Muller)  
March, "The Chinese" (Muller)  
Selection, "The Chinese" (Muller)  
Cornet Solo, "The Star Land" (Cowell)  
Selection, "The Star Land" (Cowell)  
Selection, "The Star Land" (Cowell)

At the Magistracy this morning Chan Apy was  
charged with having actually had the folly and  
audacity to believe policemen capable of taking  
a bribe. He approached one of our Panjabis  
prices, named Niam Din, and offered him 400  
to allow gambling to go on. But the Niam was  
not a man of that sort, and made it a rule never  
to take anything under a dollar. Chan was  
betrayed, and Mr. Wise fined him \$3 for it.

The unfortunate Chinaman who was in the  
service of a foreigner on the Shamien, and who  
was arrested while in the performance of his  
duty, shipping six cases of silk piece goods to the  
steamer *Pailan*, and who was so brutally  
maltreated by the officials, has at last been  
released from duress. But this was not due  
to anything Mr. Control Alabaster did, but rather  
to what he left undone.

Thus a writer in *Fair Play*—Some enthusiastic  
spirit is building a prospective commercial  
paradise out of a Federation of the British  
Empire, including Federal Canada, Federal  
Australia, Federal Africa, and Federal India.  
Here, it is said, is a population of over 300  
millions, who only want to be told they are  
brothers, to set to work instantly to buy from  
and sell to each other, without cessation and  
without hiding down prices. I fancy the total  
is a good deal over 300 millions. If we are  
to include all British India, but I don't see  
how they are going to do any more trade  
except by natural expansion; that they are  
all doing already. The idea that trade will  
expand like a balloon within the magic circle of  
a Federation is absurd. Moreover, the inter-  
position of the proposed Federation is exactly  
what have Australia and Canada to each other.  
What have Australia and Canada to each other?  
The Colonies must continue to have an interest  
for instance, or what have India and Africa?  
The Colonies must continue to have an interest  
for instance, or what have India and Africa?  
The Colonies must continue to have an interest  
for instance, or what have India and Africa?

At the Magistracy this morning Inspector  
Hanson secured a conviction and fine of \$10  
against a shopkeeper for selling pool in an  
advanced stage of decomposition. It was so  
gamy, in fact, that it had to be bailed directly  
it was seized, on Saturday afternoon.

The commercial outlook locally is brightening  
daily, and



We respectfully beg to inform Mr. Francis Q. C. that if he wants to summon any public bodies for being a nuisance he can get a fine indictment against the Artillery Co. Some days ago a 31-ton gun, about twenty-seven feet long, in a nice shunting position opposite Murray Barracks, leaving just room for a ricksha to pass on either side. At the present rate of progress it will get to its destination when all our officials are at their desks.

This morning a fish dealer in Praya West had reason to be dissatisfied with the industry of two boys in his service. He therefore tied them together, fixed their arms behind them, and then when he was sure they could not get loose or go for him, he began to enjoy a little sport. When a constable arrived one of the boys was bleeding at the nose, and both were most cruelly beaten. The man was at once brought before Mr. Wise, who fined him \$5 or 14 days, saying he had a good mind to imprison him without the option of a fine.

The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co. seem to be going ahead in the ship-building line notwithstanding the fact that their shares are quoted locally at 30 per cent. discount. The Company has recently ordered two new steamers from the London and Glasgow Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., Ltd., of Glasgow, which are reported to be spar-decked ships 250 ft. long and 36 ft. beam, of light draught, suitable for trading in the China seas. The directors of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company recommend a dividend at the rate of 2½ per cent. to be paid for the last year.

On the last and first trip of the new Scottish Oriental steamer *Loe Suk* to Bangkok, early this month, the passengers present at the following complimentary address to Skipper Benson:—  
"Dear Sir,—Before leaving your command, the *Loe Suk*, we take this opportunity (this last dinner on board) of expressing our sincere appreciation of the skill and courtesy of your officers and crew. We have thoroughly enjoyed the week spent on board and were it not that a heavy welcome awaits us on shore would regret that the voyage from Hongkong is practically ended. To your officers, also, our thanks are due, and we beg to express to you and them our very best wishes for the success of this good ship, this latest addition to the fleet of your enterprising owners."

The Hongkong Rifle Association competition for the Short Range Challenge Cup and Range Spoon took place on Saturday, at the 500 and 600 yards ranges. Seven members put in an appearance, but although the conditions were favorable for good shooting the results were miserable all round. The following are the detailed scores:—

Col. Sergt. Lloyd, 1st Regt.	100 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Col. Sergt. Mack, 1st Regt.	50	50	100
Inspector A. Mann, H.K.P.	50	50	100
Mr. C. Ford	50	50	100
Mr. J. Robinson	50	50	100
Mr. J. Anderson	50	50	100
Mr. A. Chapman	50	50	100

As will be observed Col. Sergt. Boyd, was the winner of the Cup and 600 yards Range Spoon, while the Spoon for the 500 yards Range was won by Col. Sergt. Mack.

The *Strait Times* of the 13th inst. says:—We understand that a warrant has been, or is likely to be, issued for the arrest of Mr. Edwin Koek, (senior), a solicitor of the Supreme Court of Singapore, who has been absent from Singapore for some time. It appears to be assumed that Mr. Koek is in Dutch territory and, if so, it is doubtful whether the warrant is of much avail. Mr. Koek is alleged to be a Dutch subject, and although during his residence in Singapore it has been assumed that he had become an English subject, yet that may not be the case. If he is a Dutch subject he cannot be extradited, nor may it be practicable to attempt to prosecute him before the Dutch courts for the offences which are alleged against him, and which, if committed, were committed in English territory. The matter in fact may possibly offer some nice points of international law.

When the news of the destruction by torpedoes of the Chilean cruiser *Blanco Encalada* first came to hand, considerable curiosity was aroused and speculation indulged in as to the precise circumstances attending such a notable naval achievement. From later accounts it appears, says a recent home paper, that the vessel was lying at anchor in a partially disabled condition, some parts of her machinery having been taken ashore for repairs. She was then attacked by the Government warships, and instead of the torpedo having wrought its work with deadly swiftness, it seems the attacking parties went fooling round with torpedoes for some time, and discharged some half-dozen ineffectively, and it was only at the seventh attempt that a torpedo was despatched that sent the ill-fated vessel and all on board of her to kingdom come. It would thus seem that the whole affair consisted in taking "cock shots" at a helpless craft until her destruction was finally accomplished somehow or other.

From the *L. and C. Express* of the 22nd May:—Amongst miscellaneous relics shown at the present Naval Exhibition in London is a shot which fell into one of the boats of the *Buryah* at the bombardment of Kagoshima. Colonel Ogden C.B., the Quarantine Assistant-General to the Corps of Royal Marines, obtained his first commission in July, 1853. In China, in 1856-57, he was present at the occupation of Yangchow and at the capture of walled villages (mentioned).

Colonel J. Delves Broughton, R.M.L.I., died on the 9th inst. He served at the capture of Canton and occupation of the city from 1857 to 1859; and in the North of China, as acting deputy-assistant commissary-general (medal with clasp for Canton). Colonel Crease, B.C., who has just retired from the command of the Royal Marine Artillery Division, entered the service in December, 1854, and became Commandant on May 31, 1888. He was present at the capture of Canton and its subsequent occupation, 1857-1859, and served as Assistant-Engineer at Shanghai, 1860 (medal and clasp).

An accident which unfortunately terminated fatally yesterday occurred last Thursday night to Conductor W. Garrett, of the Ordnance Stores. Shortly after ten o'clock he was ascending the hill leading to his home in East Block, when, at a particularly ill-lighted and narrow part of the path, he stepped over the edge and rolled down the service. Although he had sustained severe internal injuries he managed to reach his house, but his condition soon became critical, and death supervened yesterday morning. The circumstances are a disgrace to the responsible authorities. For two years provision has been made in the Service estimates for the erection of a railing along the edge of the path, and for the replacing of the feeble lamp half-way up by an efficient illumination. Both will now be done, very likely, but in the meantime the service has lost a fine officer, with nearly a quarter of a century's experience, and a widow and three orphans are left to a great extent dependent on the benevolence of the public. The funeral yesterday evening was attended by Col. Mulcahy, Capt. Butler, Lieut. Waines and Taylor, the Staff warrant officers and sergeants, several naval officers, and a number of civilian friends. The files and drums of the A. and B. Highlanders were in attendance, and the firing party was supplied by the Royal Artillery.

ACCORDING to statistics just made public, the mercantile sailing fleet of France, which in 1872 numbered 2,658 vessels, the total tonnage of which was 684,572, had diminished in 1889 to 684 vessels, measuring 185,014 tons.

The *Stam Herald* says that the Minister of Agriculture, with the sanction of the King, has granted to Mr. Gravel and others a concession to make new canals in order to bring a larger area of padi lands under cultivation. The concessionaries are to have 40 can (one English mile) wide on each side of the canal in payment of the work of construction.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

#### THE BANK TROUBLES IN MANILA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."—SIR,—Having read the lengthy article published in your issue of 20th May, under the title of "The Bank Scare in Manila" and in which reference is made to the pending law-suit here between the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and Messrs. Jurado & Co. relative to the sentence of one of the law courts of Manila condemning the said Bank to pay the sum of \$93,000, amount of damages claimed by above firm.

In the above article there are many erroneous assertions and misstatements respecting matters which are said to have taken place and which might mislead many persons residing in this colony to judge unfavorably of the conduct of the Spanish Authorities as well as that of the Agent and staff of the said Bank.

The true state of matters as regards the law suit pending and that of the embargo as decreed against the Bank are, shortly as follows:—

Firstly.—On the 9th of December, 1884, the Bank begged for powers from the law court to commence action or, as is understood in Spanish, *judicial embargo*, that is to say in which there was no divergence of opinion between themselves and Messrs. Jurado & Co., and which only required the attendance of the Judge to give greater force to the proceeding, and that all goods and merchandise belonging to Jurado & Co. should be delivered over to the said Bank as guarantee of payment of various bills of exchange, the total of which they required immediately, payment and alleging that they desired to cease doing business with the said firm and asking in case of Jurado & Co. objecting to deliver goods to the value of the unpaid bills of exchange, that forcible entrance be made by the native police and that all existing goods stored in their godowns be taken possession of.

Secondly.—This firm protested through a notary and likewise before the Judge, that the said bills had in a measure been taken up, having been placed to their current account with the Bank and inasmuch as said drafts might be considered taken up and consequently the goods referring to the said bills were their own property, but were willing that such might be considered as guarantee against the account which, which could not be seized in the manner which the (Agent) Bank desired to do, until the said account was balanced, which balance had already been agreed on between Jurado & Co. and the Bank to take place on the 2nd of June of 1886, according to a legal document made the 2nd and June, 1885.

Thirdly.—Messrs. Jurado & Co's petition to the Judge was not allowed, and they were despoiled of all their effects, because, at that time, the Hongkong Bank had the ear of the Judge, whom Jurado & Co. accused of partiality, and the President of the Court (Audencia of Manila) for this act of interference was removed by the Government of Madrid.

Fourthly.—Fresh appeals by Jurado & Co. after that Judge's removal resulted in the whole matter being annulled as regards that sentence, and the Bank was ordered to return the goods seized to Jurado & Co. and condemned in costs.

Fifthly.—This sentence was again approved of by the highest law court in Manila and likewise in Madrid, and in the month of January last Messrs. Jurado & Co. begged that the sentence should be fulfilled.

From this moment the Bank's lawyers have taken every measure to prevent same, raising all manner of side questions and hoping by these means to gain time and at the same time to gain their living.

Messrs. Jurado & Co. duly presented a statement of damages sustained by the seizure of the goods and consequent stoppage of their business to the law court, which amounted to \$93,000, and with reference to claims of a like nature, article 973 of the Spanish Law follows:—  
"A copy of the claim must be delivered to the defendant who has been condemned in costs in order that he may make any objection to the same, which objection must be made within six days."

On the 3rd of March last, the Judge ordered delivery of this claim to the Bank, which was duly effected, in accordance with the article 973, which reads as follows:—  
"If the debtor conforms with the claim for damages, the amount and the amount thereof, and without further notice gives sentence, and will proceed to make good the sum claimed in the form established by law and according to article 904, and moreover it is clearly decreed, once having terminated the six days above mentioned, the debtor has no further remedy at law."

On the 9th day of the same month terminated these days of grace without the Bank lawyer having objected to the statement of claim of Messrs. Jurado & Co. legally presented, but on the 10th day of the month he begged through the court that further time be granted. The said lawyer of the Bank believed, wrongly, that the days of grace did not include feast days, forgetting that with regard to this sentence the article of law 1795 says:—  
"For the proceedings of an act of 'jurisdicción voluntaria' all days and hours without exception must be counted."

The Bank having thus failed to comply with the law, Messrs. Jurado & Co. again asked the law court to bring into force article 973, already mentioned, that is to say, that the Bank be ordered to pay at once their claim. As you will see, Mr. Editor, the law does not say that five days have to pass before executing the sentence, and the Bank not having made any reply, but that this sentence takes effect immediately, as has been done, and without further necessity of giving notice to the Bank. Moreover the Bank's lawyer has misled his client by giving too favorable a view of the suit and leading the Bank's agent to believe that the embargo could not take place until the 9th day, which you will notice by the law article above mentioned is completely false. The lawyer's advice to the Bank has doubtless been "let matters take their course, for if they close your doors the question at once becomes an international one, and may result very seriously to the Spanish Judges and the officials of the Law Court that gave sentence, being the cause of the Bank suspending business, and that in the long run the Bank would be their guest." But as you will see according to the articles of law above quoted, such cannot be.

Further the lawyer's advice to the Bank's Agent was to absent himself, so that the writ could not be served and that he must not present himself before the Court, as by such course the embargo could not be made without breaking open the Bank's doors and if such took place then such an act would cause intervention by the English Government. The embargo proceedings took place, but only the case at

\$93,000 was found in the treasury at the moment, and it being near dark the money could not be taken away, but remained under seal of the Law Court, and since that time the Bank has not opened its doors and consequently through the advice of the Bank's lawyer the Agent has not delivered the keys, nor presented himself in Court as he was called to do, giving rise to the scandal that the said Bank has suspended payment, which is not the case, because a private arrangement has been made with the Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China, that their cheques should be honored.

According to Spanish law the Bank by its own action is considered insolvent and to this end Messrs. Jurado & Co. have asked that the law step in and declare them bankrupt, which question is now before the Court.

It may be asked, Mr. Editor, what blame can be attached to the Spanish Judges and law authorities of Manila, considering that the Bank itself leaves unperformed what the law demands and requires, and placing unlimited confidence in all and every advice that an obscure lawyer may be pleased to give.

It is always of advantage that the commercial community be rightly informed of such occurrences as your article mentions, but at the same time one story is good till another is told, and the shareholders of the Hongkong Bank would do well to ask explanations from the Directors why the suit of Messrs. Jurado & Co. was not attended to from the commencement in a different manner, so as to have obviated the deplorable loss which the Bank is now called upon to sustain for the foregoing statement of facts I can fully vouch.

To justice to all parties concerned I ask that you will be pleased to publish the foregoing, and, thanking you in anticipation,

I remain,  
Your faithful and obedient servant,  
R. REGIDOR JURADO,  
Manila, June 10th, 1891.

#### A CHINESE SECRETARY'S ADVENTURES.

For several weeks past the Paris papers have teemed with hints and paragraphs relating to what is called "the mysterious disappearance" of General Tchong-ki-tong, the First Secretary of the Chinese Legation there. This gentleman has impressed the lively Parisian fancy, as well he might, and now he is paying the penalty of the disclosure. About two months ago the spotlight shined upon him, and gradually all his old haunts. It was rumored that he was going back to China in connection with some vast financial schemes, that he desired to have his daughters educated in his native land, that his Government wanted to confer with him personally and bestow some signal mark of favour on him, and so on. It is not surprising that his disappearance caused much gossip and many rumours. He filled a considerable space in the eyes of the Parisian public, and the papers wanted to know where their favourite had gone. Then unexpected suggestions respecting pecuniary transactions were made, gradually these attained form, consistency, and definiteness.

The real facts of General Tchong-ki-tong's temporary disappearance and of his unexpected return to China are curious and instructive. That he is under a cloud of some sort, which to a certain extent eclipses the gaiety of the Parisians, appears to be very generally known; but the nature of the cloud, its origin, and growth are either misrepresented or misunderstood. It is true he was authorized to negotiate a loan, and did not succeed; the mischievous, however, is that he did succeed in negotiating another loan in the name of his Government without authority, and then put the proceeds in his own pocket. It is to this latter incident that he owes his present journey to China, and the termination of his connection with the Chinese Legation in Paris, which the Chinese Minister has lately found himself compelled to make public and formally known by a letter to the French Press. The facts of both loans, authorized and unauthorized, are there, in accordance with the usual Chinese practice, the Minister in London also represents China in Paris and certain other capitals, and during his frequent absences from Paris it is usual to appoint the First Secretary to carry on the current business in the position of *Chargé d'Affaires*. Tchong-ki-tong has filled this post for about six years past. He was originally a student in the Arsenal School at Poochow, and came to Europe with a Chinese educational mission about 1876. The head of this mission was M. Giquet, and he followed him, and they brought with them a number of students to be educated in Europe in various departments of knowledge, Tchong being one of them. Owing to his knowledge of the French language he was appointed secretary to M. Giquet, and a few years later, when the latter was appointed Chinese Minister to Berlin, he took his secretary with him. Nothing could be more natural; but the capacity in which he was taken was quite Chinese. The difficulty was to find an office for him; it occurred to some ingenious brains, probably Tchong himself, that the legation had frequent military attachés, while the Chinese Legation at Berlin had none, he might be appointed to that post. He had no knowledge of military matters and never belonged to any army. Being military attaché, however, it was necessary to find him a title, for these gentlemen usually have some military rank. Accordingly he was called "Colonel," and if a man starts as a colonel he frequently by the mere efflux of time becomes a general. This was the case with Tchong, and this he will allow to be a very interesting fact. Tchong-ki-tong, though he never belonged to any army, and never commanded a soldier in his life. In 1884, when the Marquis Tseng was recalled from Paris in consequence of the famous Fliedler letter, Li Fong-Pao was sent from Berlin to take his place. Tchong remained in Paris, no longer in his military capacity, but as First Secretary of Legation, and for six years past he has been the charm and delight of the Parisian. His articles in newspapers and periodicals like the *Revue des deux Mondes* and Chinese and Chinese institutions have excited considerable attention. He apied the part of Goldsmith's Citizen of the World come back to life. Goldsmith imagined a mandarin who looked at Western manners and institutions with an unconventional eye, and compared them unfavorably with those of his own country. Tchong did the same thing, with the difference that he was a mandarin of real flesh and blood. It was all very interesting and very picturesque, but it was not true. Tchong-ki-tong made a name and fame by his literary efforts, to which, however, a Frenchman, who was once his preceptor, has laid claim. His writings illustrated the palate of the Parisian, and this is no small literary feat, whoever the author may be. Unfortunately, side by side with his literary reputation was growing a taste for other Parisian pleasures which cost money that neither official salary nor the emolument of literature were able to meet. Throughout his career however, Tchong has shown himself to be a man of resource. China was a land of concessions; it is true most of them were in the air, but still nothing is too shadowy to attract some financiers. There are rival manufacturers who drink in with avidity stories of railways, mines, and public works in China. Take the Yellow River, for instance; there is enough to be done on that intracable stream to keep the manufacturers of Europe going for a year or so, and when one rival manufacturer is played off against another, the

possibilities for a clever man are very great, and money is to be made in more ways than one. Even all these, however, will fall sometimes, and this is what happened in the month of May, 1889, to General Tchong-ki-tong.

Early in that month he sauntered into the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas in Paris, and asked to see the managing director. Having explained that he was the famous General Tchong-ki-tong, *Chargé d'Affaires* of China in Paris, he said that, owing to the failure of the Comptoir d'Escompte immediately before, the Chinese Legation was in temporary need of money for its current requirements. This was ingenious enough to deceive even the very elect, because the Comptoir was well-known to have had business relations with China, where it had several branches; but in truth the Legation did not keep its current account there at all. The director, of course, only too pleased to oblige the distinguished diplomatist, and the usual form of application having been written, \$50,000 was placed to the credit of Tchong-ki-tong. In the same month a further sum was borrowed, and a third sum in the month of July, by which time the total amount was \$100,000. No part of this sum was ever applied for any but Tchong's own purposes, and of course no Chinese functionary save Tchong himself knew anything about it until some months later. Payment not being made at the appointed time, or at several subsequent appointed times, exposure became inevitable, and then it appeared that by an extraordinary accident he had at one stage of the proceedings, without authority, signed the name of the Chinese Minister to a document in place of his own. These and other circumstances account for his recall to China, and there the matter now stands.

It has been said that Tchong had been authorized to negotiate a loan. A few months ago the Chinese authorities undoubtedly instructed him to obtain a loan of thirty million taels, or about seven millions sterling, in Europe. Had the Chinese Government really required such a loan, and placed the negotiations in the hands of any of the great financial agencies, they could hardly have obtained all they wanted on reasonable terms. Tchong's amateur efforts resulted, as any one with judgment might have foreseen, in failure, and the terms which he obtained were rejected by his Government. But this fiasco has had nothing to do with his recall, which is wholly due to other unauthorized financial operations, one of which is above described. The Chinese Government have been peculiarly unfortunate of late in their projected loans, but it is to be feared they are not yet cured of their love for irregular financial procedure. The spectacle of the Government of a great and wealthy Empire, with excellent credit, coming to Europe for a loan, not through the regular and usual agencies employed by every Government under like circumstances, but employing dishonest subordinate officials who are invariably thrown into the arms of financiers of shady reputation, would excite sympathy if it were not so absurd. Who the negotiator of the loan with Tchong-ki-tong may have been does not matter; he is not known in these financial circles where one would expect to hear of the lender of seven millions sterling. This is a sum which requires strong shoulders to carry. In all probability the European who attempted to enter into a contract with Tchong for the purpose, would have treated the matter as a concession to be subsequently sold to some one else who might be able to lend the money. Successful or unsuccessful, the whole scheme was one which is injurious to the Chinese good name, and discreditable to the judgment, experience, and prudence of those high authorities in China who were responsible for it.

The conduct of the Chinese Government in summarily recalling their *Chargé d'Affaires* on receiving information of his delinquencies does ill for his immediate future, for it shows that they take a very serious and proper view of his conduct, independently of his failure to negotiate a national loan. If it were to be generally thought in Europe that Chinese high officials, clothed to all appearance with full authority to act in the name of their Government, could with impunity cheat individuals or financial institutions by borrowing large sums of money, and then, sheltered by diplomatic privilege, escape the consequences of their crimes; if it were thought that the Chinese Government tolerated or viewed with indulgence and lenity such conduct as this, it would be of little use to come to Europe for loans for any purpose, for no lenders could trust a Government which permitted its representative officials abroad, in the face of the world, to commit fraud and forgery, and to escape the proper consequences by reason of their representative capacity. Probably the more scandalous instance of the abuse of diplomatic privilege has been known this century. Tchong's whole attitude on this occasion was due to his diplomatic position, and it is to this very position he owes his immunity from arrest and punishment in France on the complaint of the persons whom he has duped, and whose only fault was that they thought they could safely trust a high Chinese official, the representative of his Government, as they could, under analogous circumstances, trust the representative of any other Power. Fortunately the Chinese Government seem to have treated the matter with the promptitude and decision which the gravity of the occasion demanded, and their further proceedings will be watched with anxiety by all who are interested in the maintenance of Chinese credit.—*Blowitz, in the Times.*

#### Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL.

Under the Special Patronage and in the Presence of His Excellency Major General G. DIGBY BARKER, C.B., Officer Administering the Government.

FOUR FAREWELL PERFORMANCES.

OWING to the delay in arrival of the P. & O. Steamer *Andania*, THE PERFORMANCE OF "ULIUS CÆSAR" is postponed to to-morrow (Tuesday) to THURSDAY, the 25th June.

Mr. GEO. C. MILN as MARC ANTONY.  
MISS LOUISE JORDAN as LUCIUS.  
And the Full Strength of the Company.

PRICES 3s and 5s.  
Box Plan Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.  
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1891.

CATHAY CHAPTER, No. 1, 1891.

A CONVOCAION OF EMERGENCY of the above Chapter, will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Hongkong, 22nd June, 1891.

## Intimations. CALCUTTA PITH, HATS AND HELMETS IN ALL THE LATEST SHAPES AND STYLES.



ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF JAPANESE CRÈPE SHIRTS, JAPANESE CRÈPE SCARVES, JAPANESE SILK SCARVES.

## HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD. GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

Queen's Road, and Duddell Street. Hongkong, 1st June, 1891.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY. THE Company's Steamship "ZAFIRO," Captain Cobham, will be despatched for the above ports TO-DAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 P.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN & Co., Temporary General Managers, Hongkong, 22nd June, 1891.

NOTICE. GREAT CLEARANCE SALE. OWING to the COMPANY'S REMOVAL to their Steam Factory at Wanchai at the end of the current month, their large and splendidly made Stock of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at their Show-room, "Connaught House," Queen's Road Central, is now offered during this month at greatly reduced prices. MARINBURK FURNITURE CO., Ltd. Hongkong, 9th June, 1891.

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO. CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND OPTICIANS. CHARTS AND BOOKS. NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS. Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and for Votier's and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES. MARINE GLASSES and SPYGLASSES. No. 8, Queen's Road, Central. 1891.

NOTICE. GRIFFITH'S PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS. 1, Ice House Road, are suitably lighted to produce all styles of Portraiture in any weather. CABINETS from \$5 a dozen. CARTES DE VISITE from \$3 a dozen. LIFE SIZED BUSTS in Colour, or Black & White. IVORY MINIATURES, &c., &c. NEW VIEWS OF HONGKONG and the Coast Ports are always ready. Hongkong, 24th September, 1891.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED. NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS. PENDING the arrival of the Acting Manager, and the completion of the Bank's Permanent Offices, the PAYMENT of the SECOND CALL of (2/6) per Share has been POSTPONED until FRIDAY, the 1st July, 1891. By Order of the Board of Directors, Hongkong, 18th June, 1891.

NOTICE. JEVES' SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED. JEVES' WOOD PRESERVER OR ANTISEPTIC PAINT. THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special terms for Shipping and Large Orders. Sir ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board, London, says:—"It is the best Disinfectant in use." W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Bank Buildings, Hongkong, 19th June, 1891.

NOTICE. HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED. SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this Harbour some of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the H&W Office, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention. In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction. D. GILLIES, Secretary. Hongkong, 16th August, 1890.

W. S. MARTEN, ARTISTIC DECORATOR, 4, DUDDELL STREET, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 6th April, 1890.

S. I. E. N. T. I. N. G. SURGEON DENTIST. No. 10, DAGUILLAR STREET. TERMS, VERY MODERATE. Consultation free. Hongkong, 18th March, 1891.

## Amusements.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL. FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY. WEDNESDAY, the 24th June, 1891.

THE POPULAR COMEDY OF "DAVID GARRICK," In Three Acts. MRS. POTTER, Mr. RETLEW. Assisted by Members of the Hongkong Amateur Dramatic Club.

Door opens at 8.10. Performance in commences at 9 p.m. PRICES:—2s and 4s. Box plan at Messrs Kelly & Walsh, Limited. Hongkong, 17th June, 1891.

To be Let. NOTICE TO LET. THE PREMISES No. 9, Praya Central, lately occupied by Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. The whole by flats, or single rooms, suitable for Offices and Dwelling. Apply to E. D. SASSOON & Co. Hongkong, 20th June, 1891.

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED. TO LET. KNUTSFORD TERRACE, KOWLOON. HOUSES with 5 ROOMS, including Bath-rooms, Tennis Courts. Good view and healthy situation. Rent and Taxes \$34 a month. Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd. Hongkong, 24th March, 1891.

TO LET. With Immediate Possession. No. 17, PRAYA CENTRAL. OFFICES—above Messrs. Douglas, LaPrall & Co's Premises. Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd. Hongkong, 16th December, 1890.

TO LET. BAHAR LODGE, THE PEAK. R. B. LOT No. 59. THIS desirable residence with Gas laid on to be Let Furnished or Unfurnished. Apply to HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., Ltd. Hongkong, 12th May, 1891.

TO LET. A T Bonham Road, "REHEDA," a SIX ROOMED BUNGALOW, with Tennis Court. Possession from the 1st July, 1891. J. M. BASA. No. 25, Pottinger Street. Hongkong, 19th June, 1891.

TO BE LET. AN exceedingly comfortable and cool 6 ROOMED HOUSE. Apply to THE SECRETARY, Humphreys Estate & Finance Co., Ltd. TO BE LET. HOUSES at Mountain View near Plunkett's Gap Hill District, consisting of 5 or 6 large dwelling rooms with every convenience. These houses overlook both sides of the island and are cool, comfortable and healthy. Apply to JOHN A. JUPP, Secretary, The Austin Arms Hotel, and Building Company, Ltd. 38 & 40, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 26th May, 1891.

TO LET. NO. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE. ROOMS in College Chambers. OFFICES and CHAMBERS in Connaught House, Queen's Road Central. OFFICES in Victoria Buildings. Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co. Hongkong, 18th June, 1891.

TO LET. NOS. 25 & 27, ELGIN STREET, behind the Old Union Church. Apply to ACHEE & Co. Hongkong, 25th February, 1891.

THE Premises now in our occupation, known as "CONNAUGHT HOUSE" in Queen's Road Central. Possession from 1st July next. For further particulars, apply to THE MARINBURK FURNITURE CO., Ltd. Hongkong, 9th June, 1891.



## Commercial.

**LATEST QUOTATIONS.**  
 Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, cum New Issue—187 per cent. premium, sellers.  
 Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$95 per share, buyers.  
 China Traders' Insurance Company—\$63 per share, buyers.  
 North China Insurance—115, 275 per share, buyers.  
 Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$115 per share, sellers.  
 Yangtze Insurance Association—115, 64 per share, buyers.  
 On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—115, 150 per share, buyers.  
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$305 per share, buyers.  
 China Fire Insurance Company—\$82 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$102 per cent. premium, sales and sellers.  
 Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$31 per share, buyers.  
 China and Manila Steam Ship Company—120 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong Gas Company—\$131 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong Hotel Company—\$120 per share, buyers.  
 Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—100.  
 Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—30 per cent. discount, buyers.  
 Douglas Steamship Company—\$43 per share, sellers.  
 China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$181 per share, sellers.  
 Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$85 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong Ice Company—\$85 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$25 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$7 per share, sellers.  
 A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$20 per share, ex. div., sales and buyers.  
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—24 per cent. premium, sellers.  
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.  
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—14 per cent. premium.  
 Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$115 per share, sellers.  
 The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited—\$35 per share, nominal.  
 Pujon and Sanghate Dua Samantan Mining Co.—\$33 per share, sellers.  
 The Raub Gold Mining Co., Limited—80 cents per share, sales and buyers.  
 Imuris Mining Co., Limited—\$99 per share, sales and sellers.  
 The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$4 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$82 per share, buyers.  
 Tongkual Coal Mining Co.—\$300 per share, sellers.  
 The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—\$35 per share, buyers.  
 H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—\$50 per share, sellers.  
 Cruickshank & Co., Limited—\$25 per share, nominal.  
 The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.  
 The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company, Limited—\$10 per share, sellers.  
 The China-Borneo Co., Limited—\$15 per share, sellers.  
 The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—\$11 per share, sellers.  
 The Green Island Cement Co.—\$15 per share, sellers.  
 The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—\$85 per share, sellers.  
 The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—\$6 per share, sellers.  
 Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$14 per share, buyers.  
 The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—\$25 per share, sellers.  
 The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Limited—\$5 per share, sellers.  
 The Labak Planting Co., Limited—\$15 per share, sellers.  
 The Jelabu Mining and Trading Co., Limited—\$24 per share, sellers.  
 The Selama Tin Mining Co., Limited—75 cents per share, sellers.  
 The Shastan Tin Co., Limited—nominal.  
 The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—\$15 per share, buyers.  
 The Bank of China & Japan & the Straits Ld.—\$15 per share, buyers.  
 The Bank of China & Japan & the Straits Ld.—Founders' shares, \$150 per share, sales and buyers.  
 London and Pacific Petroleum Co., Ld.—\$15 sellers.  
 The National Bank of China, Ld.—\$5 per cent. dis. sellers.  
 The National Bank of China, Ld.—Founders' shares, \$350 per share, sellers.

**ON LONDON—Bank, T. T.**  
 Bank Bills, on demand—3/4  
 Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight—3/2  
 Credits at 4 months' sight—3/3  
 Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight—3/3

**ON PARIS—Bills, on demand**—4/5  
 Credits, at 4 months' sight—4/12  
 On India, T. T.—222  
 On Demand—222

**ON SHANGHAI—Bank, T. T.**  
 Private, 10 days' sight—7/1  
 Private, 10 days' sight—7/2

## Shipping.

**ARRIVALS.**  
 DIAMOND, British steamer, 1,000, A. Snow, 20th June, Penang via Singapore 13th June, General—Bun Mob.  
 CHING-PING, Chinese steamer, 325, H. Crowley, 20th June, Whampoa 20th June, General—C. M. S. N. Co.  
 SIAM, British steamer, 991, John M. Tulloch, 21st June, Saigon 17th June, Rice—Chee Bee & Co.  
 PEKIN, British steamer, 2,133, P. Harris, 21st June, London 7th May, and Singapore 16th June, Mails and General—P. & O. S. N. Co.  
 TRIUMPH, German steamer, 674, J. Bruhn, 21st June, Pakhoi 18th June, and Hothow 20th, General—Ed. Schellhass & Co.  
 DEWANGONG, British steamer, 1,057, P. H. Lee, 22nd June, Bangkok 16th June, General—Yuen Fat Hong.  
 FIDELITY, German steamer, 854, H. Boren, 22nd June, Whampoa 22nd June, General—McKeehan & Co.  
 DIAMANT, British steamer, 514, J. C. Gerard, 22nd June, Manila 19th June, General—Shewan & Co.

**DEPARTURES.**  
 June 20, *Ly-ee-moon*, British str., for Whampoa.  
 June 21, *Archer*, British cruiser, for Shanghai.  
 June 21, *Fokien*, British str., for Swatow, &c.  
 June 21, *Adolph*, British str., for San Francisco.  
 June 21, *Ashington*, German str., for Kobe, &c.  
 June 21, *Brindisi*, British str., for Singapore, &c.  
 June 21, *Hafslund*, French str., for Haplophong.  
 June 21, *Tollu*, Norwegian steamer, for Kutchinow.  
 June 22, *Zafro*, British steamer, for Chefoo, &c.  
 June 22, *Benlawers*, British str., for Kobe, &c.  
 June 22, *Pekin*, British steamer, for Shanghai.  
 June 22, *Ching-ping*, Chinese str., for Tientsin.

**PASSENGERS—ARRIVALS.**  
 Per *Diamant*, str., from Manila.—Messrs. Olin, Austin, Houchin, and 40 Chinese.  
 Per *Siam*, str., from Saigon.—10 Chinese.  
 Per *Diamant*, str., from Penang, &c.—Capt. Calder, and 200 Chinese.  
 Per *Triumph*, str., from Pakhoi, &c.—Mr. Light, and 60 Chinese.  
 Per *Deuwongsi*, str., from Bangkok.—160 Chinese.  
 Per *Pekin*, str., from London for Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Humphreys and 4 children, Sergeant Artiller and Mrs. Mills, Mrs. Burrows, Miss Hawker, Miss Bailey, Messrs H. Curd and G. Wren. From Malta.—Messrs S. Bason, F. Ray, and P. Zammit. From Bombay.—Mr. F. C. Gulliland and native servant. From Penang.—Miss Grant, Messrs. Telford, H. Ramson, A. Gregerson, Sholto Douglas, Hellwig, Willard, and twenty members of his Opera Company, and 40 Chinese.  
 From London for Yokohama.—Mrs. Esam, son and daughter. From Brindisi.—Messrs. B. Marz, A. Gasco, and Carlos Schindler. From London for Shanghai.—Mr. Neal, and Mr. Forrester's amah. From Venice.—Mr. C. Bowman. From Port Sala.—Mr. Shovinsky. From Penang.—Mr. and Mrs. Lang. From Singapore.—Dr. Stuckel and servant.

**DEPARTED.**  
 Per *Fokien*, str., for Swatow, &c.—100 Chinese.  
 Per *Haplophong*, str., for Haplophong.—2 Europeans and 10 Chinese.  
 Per *Benlawers*, str., for Kobe, &c.—2 Europeans and 2 Chinese.  
 Per *Ching-ping*, str., for Tientsin.—10 Chinese.  
 Per *Zafro*, str., for Amoy, &c.—200 Chinese.  
 To DEPART.  
 Per *Hesperia*, str., for Singapore.—1 European and 12 Chinese.  
 Per *Diamant*, str., for Amoy.—450 Chinese.

**REPORTS.**  
 The British steamship *Siam* reports that she left London on the 17th instant. Had light southerly winds and fine weather throughout.  
 The British steamship *Deuwongsi* reports that she left Bangkok on the 16th instant. Had moderate south-west monsoon and fine weather throughout.  
 The British steamship *Pekin* reports that she left London on the 7th ultimo, and Singapore on the 16th instant. Experienced light monsoon and fine weather.  
 The British steamship *Diamant* reports that she left Manila on the 19th instant. Had light south-west monsoon, cloudy and showery weather. Nearing Hongkong thick misty weather and heavy rain.

## Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE.  
 For Bangkok.—Per *Sundah* Phra Nang to-morrow, the 23rd instant, at 9.30 A.M.  
 For Straits and Calcutta.—Per *Wingyang* to-morrow, the 23rd instant, at 11.30 A.M.  
 For Swatow, Amoy, and Fookchow.—Per *Hat-phong* to-morrow, the 23rd instant, at 11.30 A.M.

## SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

**STEAMERS.**  
 ACTIV, Danish steamer, 317, H. Hyman, 20th June, Haplophong, via Pakhoi, and Hothow 19th June, General.—A. R. Marty.  
 ARLE, British steamer, 1,403, W. Ellis, 19th June, Sydney 23rd May, Moriton Bay 26th, Townsville 29th, Cooktown 30th, Thursday Island 1st June, and Port Darwin 6th, General.—Gibb, Livingstone & Co.  
 BANTAM, Dutch steamer, 1,320, Loevalle, 12th June, Singapore 5th June, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 BELGIC, British steamer, 4,595, W. H. Walker, 12th June, San Francisco 20th May, and Yokohama 7th June, Mails and General.—O. & S. N. Co.  
 BENALDER, British steamer, 1,300, C. K. McIntosh, 18th June, Kobe 11th June, Calcutta and General.—Gibb, Livingstone & Co.  
 CHOWTA, British steamer, 1,057, F. H. Phillips, 17th June, Bangkok 11th June, General.—Yuen Fat Hong.  
 EMPRESS OF INDIA, British steamer, 3,003, O. P. Marshall, R.N.R., 28th May, Vancouver, via Yokohama 22nd May, and Shanghai 26th, General.—Dowdell, Carrell & Co.  
 FAIR, British steamer, 117, Lieut. Wm. G. Comley, R.N.R.—Hongkong Government tender.  
 FRITH OF NANSER, Norwegian steamer, 625, C. A. Landing, 18th June, Whampoa 13th June, General.—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.  
 HAYHONG, British steamer, 1,120, Harris, 17th June, Most 12th June, Coals.—D. Laprak & Co.  
 LANCER, British steamer, 1,564, J. Thomas, 20th June, Saigon 16th June, General.—Arnold, Karney & Co.  
 NAMAO, British steamer, 865, Goddard, 20th June, Fookchow 16th June, Amoy 17th, and Swatow 19th, General.—D. Laprak & Co.  
 NAMWONG, British steamer, 983, Wm. Smith, 18th June, Saigon 14th June, Rice.—Bun Mob.  
 NIZAM, British steamer, 1,615, Geo. L. Langborne, R.N.R., 19th June, Bombay 3rd June, and Singapore 13th, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.  
 PROTEA, German steamer, 991, H. Johannsen, 16th June, Simonoski 10th June, Coals.—Wiel & Co.  
 SOMERSET PHRA NAMO, British steamer, 1,057, R. Jones, 13th June, Bangkok 7th June, Rice and General.—Yuen Fat Hong.  
 ST. GEORGE, British yacht, 310, W. Tutin, 16th June, Singapore 9th May, General.—Order.  
 TAI YICK, German steamer, 909, N. H. Emke, 15th June, Saigon 12th June, Rice.—Meyer & Co.  
 TANTAR, British steamer, 1,567, S. D. Bailey, 17th June, Moli 12th June, Coals.—Gibb, Livingstone & Co.  
 VIKING, British steamer, 1,856, T. F. Cressy, 19th June, Whampoa 19th June, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.  
 WINOIANA, British steamer, 1,519, A. de St. Grob, 21st June, Calcutta 30th May, Penang 6th June, and Singapore 9th, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

**SAILED VESSELS.**  
 ALFRED HAWLEY, British bark, 412, Wm. Swellie, 9th June, Shantou Bay, W.A., and May, Banda wood.—Order.

## HONGKONG—SAILING VESSELS.

**Continued.**  
 AUSTRIA, British bark, 1,105, Geo. N. Dakin, 20th April, New York 11th Nov., Kerosene Oil.—Order.  
 CALSURA, British ship, 1,350, Douglas, 4th June, New York 23rd January, Petroleum.—Russell & Co.  
 CAMBODON, British ship, 1,197, R. Carland, 19th May, New York 28th Nov., Petroleum.—Russell & Co.  
 GEORGINA, American bark, 985, Kasten, 18th June, Singapore 5th June, Timber.—Master.  
 HYDRA, Danish bark, 786, C. Christensen, 26th April, Hamburg 5th December, General.—Carlowitz & Co.  
 ISAAC RENO, American ship, 1,430, F. D. Waldo, 25th May, New York 23rd Nov., Kerosene Oil.—Russell & Co.  
 JOHN BAILEY, American bark, 700, F. P. Shepherd, 26th May, Singapore 2nd May, Timber.—Order.  
 MCCLURE, American ship, 1,313, F. L. Oakes, 26th April, New York 30th November, Petroleum.—Order.  
 MINNIE G. WHITING, British bark, 1,221, W. H. Smith, 18th June, New York 2nd Feb., Kerosene Oil.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 NICOLA, British bark, 594, T. Norris, 12th June, Bangkok 28th May, Timber and Rice.—Chinese.  
 ONODA, British bark, 480, A. V. Brown, 23rd May, Singapore 24th April, Timber.—Master.  
 P. N. BLANCHARD, American ship, 1,503, N. W. Blanchard, 12th June, Saigon 6th June, Rice.—Captain.  
 VELOCITY, British bark, 491, R. Marlin, 26th May, Honolulu 19th April, General.—Chinese.

## Hotels.

NOW OPEN.  
 THE MOUNT AUSTIN HOTEL.

A SELECT FAMILY AND RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, situated 1,400 feet above the sea level, commanding on the one side a magnificent view of the Harbour with the Mainland in the distance, and on the other of hills and mountains, with the sea beyond dotted with islands as far as the eye can reach, surrounded by extensive promenades and pleasure grounds, including three good Tennis Courts. The Mount Promenade alone is nearly an acre in extent. The Hotel is replete with every accommodation for Families and Gentlemen. The Manager, Mr. ROBERT ISHERWOOD, will be assisted by an Efficient Lady Staff, and the Hotel will be conducted upon the best English system. The accommodation comprises a spacious Dining Hall, Private Dining Rooms, Drawing, Reading, Smoking, Grill, Billiard, and Private Sitting Rooms, with Fifty-four Bedrooms each provided with separate Bath-room and every convenience. Travelling Tickets will be supplied to Visitors at Reduced Rates. For terms apply to the Secretary at the Company's Office, 38 and 40, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

## THE SHAMEN HOTEL.

BRITISH CONCESSION, CANTON.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, admirably situated within a few minutes walk of the River Steamer Wharves, is now open to receive Visitors. The Bed-rooms are cool, airy and comfortably furnished, and the spacious Dining Room, Sitting Room, and accommodation generally will be found equal to the best Hotels in the Far East. The Table d'Hôte is supplied with every luxury in season, and the cuisine is of the best quality only. A. F. DO ROZARIO, Manager. Hongkong, 4th November, 1890.

## BAY VIEW HOTEL.

MR. OSBORNE begs to announce that this convenient half-way House on Shau-kean Road is now open.

The Hotel commands a beautiful View, and is situated in a cool and breezy spot.

There is a convenient landing jetty opposite the Hotel for launches.

The best Brands of WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c., always on Stock. MEALS can be served at any hour. Prompt attendance. Hongkong, 14th May, 1891.

## THE BOA VISTA.

BISHOP'S BAY, MACAO.  
 THIS House, situated on the sea shore in one of the best and healthiest parts of Macao, and commanding an admirable view facing the South, was OPENED as a HOTEL on the 1st July. Every comfort will be provided for visitors, with excellent cuisine and choice Wines. Hot, Cold, Shower, and Sea Water Baths. Large and well ventilated Dining, Billiard, and Reading Rooms, and well supplied Bar. A small dairy is attached to the premises. Mrs. MARIA B. DOS REEMEDIOS, Proprietress.

## Dr. Knorr's ANTIPYRINE.

(Dose for Adults, 15 to 25 grains 3 or 4 times.)  
 IT is the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING-COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also a very best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the medical Faculty. To be had from every reputable Chemist and Druggist. Ask for Dr. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE! Each Tin bears the inventor's signature, "Dr. KNORR" in red letters.

Supplies constantly on hand at the China Export, Import, and Bank Co.—Sole Agents for China, Borneo, and Singapore. Hongkong, 15th May, 1891.

## Mails.

**STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, TRIESTE, VENICE, PLYMOUTH, AND LONDON.**  
 ALSO, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND AUSTRALIA.  
 N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR RATAVIA, PERIAN, GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

SPECIE ONLY LANDED AT PLYMOUTH.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "RAVENNA" Captain E. Crowe, with Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for LONDON, via COLOMBO, SUEZ CANAL and MARSEILLES, on THURSDAY, the 25th June, at Noon. Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., and Specie (Gold) at the Office until 4 P.M., on the day before sailing. For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment. Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading. This Steamer takes Cargo and Passengers for Marseilles.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent. P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 14th June, 1891.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG. PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS.

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places in RUSSIA.

ON SUNDAY, the 6th day of July, 1891, at 11 A.M., the Company's Steamship "BAYERN," Captain Mergel, MERCHANDISE, SPECIE, & CARGO, will leave this Port for Amoy, calling at GENOA, SHIPING, ORDERS will be granted till Noon, Cargo will be received on Board until 4 P.M. Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M., on the 4th July. (Parcels are not to be sent on Board; they must be left at the Agency's Office). Contents and Value of Packages are required. The Steamer has splendid Accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewards. For further Particulars, apply to MELCHERS & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 6th June 1891.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAY, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG.  
 City of Peking, Tuesday 7th July.  
 City of Rio de Janeiro, Thursday 3rd July.  
 China, Saturday 2nd Aug.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship "CITY OF PEKING" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via YOKOHAMA, on TUESDAY, the 7th July, at 1 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

RATES OF PASSAGE.  
 From Hongkong, First-class.  
 To San Francisco, Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimaux, New Westminster, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, O., San Francisco—\$125.00

To San Francisco, Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimaux, New Westminster, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, O., San Francisco—\$125.00

To San Francisco, Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimaux, New Westminster, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, O., San Francisco—\$125.00

To San Francisco, Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimaux, New Westminster, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, O., San Francisco—\$125.00

To San Francisco, Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimaux, New Westminster, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, O., San Francisco—\$125.00

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To San Francisco, Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimaux, New Westminster, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, O., San Francisco—\$125.00

To San Francisco, Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimaux, New Westminster, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, O., San Francisco—\$125.00

## Mails.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.  
 TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.  
 VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
 Pacific, Wednesday 24th June.  
 Atlantic, Saturday 18th July.  
 Pacific, Tuesday 11th August.

THE Steamship

"BELGIC" will be despatched from San Francisco, via Amoy and Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th June, at 1 P.M. Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

RATES OF PASSAGE.  
 From Hongkong, First-class.  
 To San Francisco, Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimaux, New Westminster, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, O., San Francisco—\$125.00

To San Francisco, Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimaux, New Westminster, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, O., San Francisco—\$125.00

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